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New York Representative, J. C. WILKES, 1322 New York Avenue N. W.
Special Agency, New York Building.
Chicago Representative, A. E. KATZ, 1322 New York Avenue N. W.
Hartford Building.
Atlanta City Representative, C. K. ARBON, 1322 New York Avenue N. W.
Hartford Building.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913.

Mexico's Moving Picture.

With kaleidoscopic swiftness the situation in Mexico City again has changed. Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of the Federal troops, and defender of Madero in the artillery duel between the national palace and the arsenal, is proclaimed President of Mexico. Madero and his cabinet are reported to be in jail. Supposedly the entire army, in the capital at least, has definitely turned against the Madero government.

Although Gen. Huerta long has exercised important command in the Mexican army, he has not come boldly into the American view of Mexican affairs. The well informed have anticipated the possibility of just what happened yesterday.

Gen. Huerta has yet to prove his capacity for the difficult task of governing the republic. Presumably his military training will cause him to disdain the faltering policy which wrecked the Madero administration. He may be the staff that dictators are made of. Few will deny that dictatorship would be better than the present conditions in Mexico.

The Mexican problem is by no means solved. The stirring events of the last week have occurred wholly within the Federal district at the capital. Whoever now arises as master must grapple with the problem that Madero had—the pacification of Mexico, north and south. The brigandage which has devastated Mexico and ruined ranches to be abandoned is unaffected by the result of the fighting in Mexico City.

Means Francisco Madero was hampered by disloyalty in the army. When the Federal troops were well paid there were plenty of "vivas Madero," but previous little red aggression against the hands who preyed on foreigners, Mexico's traitors is lean, but her credit is surprisingly good, considering the vicissitudes of the last two years. Presumably Gen. Huerta will be able to pay the army regularly, which is indispensable to his success. But he needs more than that to rule in peace. Perhaps Diaz was thirty years preparing for his administration of Mexico's affairs. A successful Mexican President must have not only an army will him experience.

The attitude of the United States has been clearly defined by President Taft. The situation apparently has somewhat improved without the intervention of American military authorities. The events of the last week must have impressed all Mexicans with the necessity of setting their own house in order. It is to be hoped that their readjustment may be effected from within rather than from without.

"Hold-over" Charges.

To have been under fire of the numerous "investigating committees," whose protracted sessions, not too patient "hearings," and sometimes unwarranted severe accusations of public servants, which have been a prominent feature of the present Congress, seems to have been a pleasant experience for any government employee, no matter what his position.

The investigations, in many cases based on allegations of inefficiency or impropriety which some of the investigators appeared desirous to prove, have seemed to the general public so much like indictments, rather than examinations, that the persons to be investigated were ostentatiously thrust forth to the view of the people as accused persons. A shadow, no matter how faint, no matter how fleeting, was cast upon them. At the same time the "investigation" had had the satisfaction of a "trial" almost as expeditious as the usual jury trial guaranteed by the Constitution, though the trial was not participated in by any "peers" of the investigated.

The case of the Reclamation Service, the most recent branch of the government on which investigating Congressmen have reported, is harder than those which went before. A subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, which "investigated" certain irrigation projects on the Salt River and elsewhere, put before the public grave charges against the Reclamation Service.

Although the director of the service, F. H. Newell, issued a denial of the charges, which later was corroborated by a minority report from the committee, Mr. Newell and his associates

are kept before the public under the shadow, light though it be, of accusations of the subcommittee, not merely until this Congress may pass upon their "case," but for that indefinitely long time until the new Congress, to be inaugurated March 4, becomes first interested in, then familiar with, the matters treated in the reports. That the next Congress may never take up the reports on the reclamation projects treated is quite possible.

The Congressional investigations have been intended, ostensibly at least, to afford information needful to Congress for the drafting of legislation to remedy defects of government. Where, however, the reports have assailed the characters of persons rather than methods of government, they ought to be regarded as something more than compilations of information. Where they contain allegations of misconduct, they should, in justice to the persons alleged to be guilty of misconduct, have a prompt disposition.

In the "case" of the Reclamation Service, one of the most remarkable and useful functions of government ever assumed by the United States is subjected to a heavy burden of disfavor because of indictments found by a widely divided jury. There ought to be some way in which Mr. Newell and his associates can put their side of the case, not only before Congress, but before the people, too.

Advice from the Outside.

It is a logical sequence of Federal jurisdiction over the District of Columbia that the people of Washington are the constant recipients of advice from persons who are not residents of the Capital. This fact was again emphasized at the dinner of a local organization on Monday night when, with one exception, not one of the speakers who undertook to show how Washington ought to be developed was a citizen of the District.

Having little or no voice in their own affairs, Washington people seem compelled by the force of circumstances to listen to the voices of outsiders. We are told what we ought to have and what we ought not to have and we listen like good children to the words of wisdom. We are so used to having Washington used as an experimental ground by the nation that we accept everything without a murmur. It seems to make no difference that the people who lecture and advise return in a more or less brief period to the communities which are their permanent homes. We wonder whether beneath their own vines and fig trees they are so prodigal with their emphatic counsel.

Other cities seem to prosper without the importation of self-constituted advisers. Washington apparently cannot. No we will possess our souls in patience and continue to allow all the test of the United States to tell us what we ought to do. May we, however, offer a mild protest and suggest that it might not be an unwise experiment to give some of our wise and capable citizens, who are thoroughly conversant with local conditions, a larger opportunity to identify themselves with our own affairs.

Better Done in France.

A new President of France was inaugurated yesterday. The ceremony was simple and impressive, totally devoid of display. The administration of the government was merely transferred from one man to another.

No one can deny that the French people are not averse to ostentation, and yet in this case they have acted with admirable taste. We might well take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. We might also follow with much profit their plan of having the new President become the Chief Executive in fact as soon as he is elected. Our present method of allowing four months to elapse between the election and the beginning of the Presidential term is a relic of stage-coach days. The accomplishment of this reform cannot, however, be accomplished without some difficulty and delay.

But the other thing, a simple inauguration, commends itself by reason of its very simplicity and dignity. It emphasizes the self-restraint of a nation and increases rather than degrades the greatness of the occasion.

Women and the Economic Problem.

The problem for women of combining economic independence with motherhood is as fundamental as it is difficult to solve. This once more has been demonstrated in the case of a New York school-teacher whose petition for a year's leave of absence without pay, that she may perform fully the duties of a mother, was refused by the Board of Education.

This suggests some rather interesting questions involved in the latter-day feminist movement. If the movement for the emancipation of woman is to produce permanent—not temporary—results, the duties of a wage-earner and mother must be not only combined, but also reconciled.

Under our present industrial conditions is such a reconciliation possible? We believe not! Because, if a year's absence from the daily task is necessary to the birth and welfare of one child (we think it is at least desirable, if not absolutely a necessity), no woman who is a mother can compete successfully with man.

Modern, greatly specialized, methods give the steady worker too great an advantage.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE CHAFING DISH.
You start out with a chafing dish
With things as nice as one could wish.
With things as handy as you please,
You go and spill the grated cheese.
You want the butter on the bread,
But get it on the cloth instead.
And when you reach out for the sauce,
You find it is a total loss.

But why describe the woful mess?
You've used the chafing dish, I guess.

Plenty in a Name.
There is something in a name, J. P. Jones doesn't begin to stir up the memories aroused by John Paul.

What He Gave Up.
"Have a cigar?"
"No, I gave up smoking to please my wife."
"I kept on smoking and gave up \$20 for a new gown."

A Great Profession.
"Have you a profession?"
"I'm a professional Princeton man, the noblest profession there is—for the next four years."

More Reliable.
"Now, I want a canary that will sing right away and sing what I like; one that won't get the pip or die the first week."
"You don't want a canary, my friend. What you want is a music box."

Other Interests.
It used to make a man envious
If he could keep the babes in shoes.
But modern mankind had aspires
To keep a motor car in tires.

Looks That War.
"Twenty-five cents a mile for 3,000 miles is a pretty good fee for a Presidential election, eh?"
"Seven hundred and fifty cold plunks. And we call ourselves an enlightened people. The same work could be done by a two-cent stamp."

February 19 in History.
February 19, 1429—Joan of Arc has her party armor dry cleaned.
February 19, 1847—Little George Washington receives a new hatchet.

A Stimulus.
"You say you're a good. Why didn't you enter the amateur brand jump?"
"Rides didn't suit me."
"Why not?"
"They wanted to start us off with a pistol shot, and I do my best jumping when I hear an auto horn."

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE.

By a vote of 72 to 19, the Senate passed the immigration bill over the President's veto, seven Democrats and eleven Republicans voting to sustain the President. Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was continued.

Key-aman was sworn in as a member of the Senate from Nevada to fill out the unexpired term of the late George Nixon. The credentials of James K. Shields, Senator-elect from Tennessee, were presented. Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 to the State of Nevada, to be paid in installments, to be paid in the battle of Gettysburg and are still living.

March 1 was fixed as the day for memorial services in honor of the late Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the Military Academy appropriation bill were reported.

A resolution introduced by Senator Hoke Smith of South Carolina, to ask the diplomatic representatives and consuls to report to the State Department regarding the methods of taxation employed in the various capitals of the world.

The District Committee reported favorably the La Follette bill fixing eight hours as the working day for women in the District.

The Committee on Interstate Commerce considered the La Follette bill providing for the physical and mental examination of railroads, but took no action upon it.

HOUSE.
The House spent most of its time in consideration of the pension appropriation bill, and the measure was finally passed by a large vote after repeated attempts had been made to amend it so as to prohibit the payment of pensions to persons receiving more than \$100 a year income. All of these amendments were voted down by large margins.

The bill as reported by the committee carries a total of \$10,000,000, but by striking from it a provision which would have added pensions to about 2,500 persons living in foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States, the House added approximately \$1,000,000 to the total. On a vote to recommit the bill was amended so as to include the \$1,000 a year income limitation. Two hundred and forty members voted aye and forty voted no.

Owing to the lateness of the session and the stress of business, the House unanimously adopted an order to meet hereafter at 10:30 o'clock each day, and Representative Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, gave notice that he will insist on the sessions lasting until late in the evening.

A resolution to have 25,000 copies of the Friedman in treatment for tuberculosis printed as a public document was passed after a brief debate.

Representative McMoran of Michigan announced that there probably would be a strong minority report from the Republican members of the House Money Trust investigating committee, condemning the methods adopted by the majority of the committee and declaring that there is no such thing as a Money Trust.

Following the receipt of news that the Senate had passed the Burnett immigration bill over the President's veto, House leaders announced that they would call up the bill today and attempt to override the President's veto.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was prevented by Representative Roddenberry of Georgia, who insisted that the whole bill, 367 pages long, should be read. To avoid a long and useless session, the House then adjourned.

PITTMAN TAKES OATH.
Democrat of Nevada Sworn in As Senator.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, chosen by the Legislature of Nevada to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator George Nixon, took the oath of office yesterday and entered upon his duties, succeeding Senator Manssey, a Republican, who had been appointed after the death of Senator Nixon to serve until the Legislature could elect.

Senator Pittman was elected in a popular election by eighty-nine votes over Mr. Manssey. He received the unanimous vote of the Nevada Legislature, under the requirements of the law. He is about forty years old, a lawyer, and a miner, and resides at Tonopah.

NATION'S MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CARTOON



CLARENCE W. WATSON,
United States Senator from West Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
BY WOODROW WILSON
THE STORY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Washington Believes that His Army Cannot Be Conquered—French Officers at a Loss How to Describe Washington's Character—His Handwriting Familiar to All His Men, but the Chief a Silent Man—The Supreme Test of His Genius and Character Still to Come.

NO. 39.
The spirit of fight had run high in Washington the whole war through. Even during those dismal weeks of 1776, when affairs looked dark, and he had but a handful of men about him as he all but fled before Howe through New Jersey, he had spoken, as if in the very presence of death, of what he would do should things come to the worst with him. His thought turned to those westward frontiers he knew so well, where the highlands of his own State lay, and he spoke calmly of a desperate venture. "Reed," he exclaimed, to one of his aids, "my neck does not feel as though it was made for a halter. We must retire to Augusta County, in Virginia, and if overpowered, must pass the Allegheny mountains."

FAITH IN HIS ARMY.
And when the last movement of the war came, it was still with the same feeling that he strove his last words. "Courage," he said, "it is the chance of war; but there is the army they will never conquer."

The private all generals, but not soldiers, the gallant Montgomery had cried in his last moments with the heady militancy he was hidden commander; but it was not so in the presence of Washington, when once these men had taken his measure. They were then "rivals in praising him," the Abbe Robin declared, "fearing him even when he was silent, and retaining their full confidence in him after defeat and disgrace."

FRENCH OFFICERS PAZZLED.
The singular majesty and poise of this revolutionary hero struck the French officers as infinitely more remarkable than his mastery in the field and his ascendancy in council. They had looked for him great in action, but they had not thought to see in him a great gentleman, a man after their own kind in grave and courteous and tact, and yet so lifted above the manner of courts and drawing-rooms by an incommunicable quality of grave sincerity which they were at a loss how to describe.

No one could tell whether it were a gift of the mind or of the heart. It was certain only that it constituted the atmosphere and apotheosis of the man. The Marquis de Chastellux noted, with a sort of reverent awe for this hero not yet turned of fifty, how perfect a union reigned between his physical and moral qualities. "One alone," he declared, "will enable you to judge of all the rest. It is not my intention to exaggerate," he said, "I wish only to express my impression of a perfect whole which cannot be the product of enthusiasm, since the effect of proportion is rather to diminish the idea of greatness."

CHANGE IN WASHINGTON'S LOOKS.
Strangers who had noted his appearance in the earlier years of the war had remarked the spirit and life that sat in Washington's eyes; but when the war was over, and its strain relaxed, they found those eyes grown pensive, "more attentive than sparkling," steady still, and noble in their frankness and good feeling, but touched a little with care.

The Prince de Broglie found him "still as fresh and active as a young man" in 1792, but thought "he must have been much older" three years ago, for "the gentlemen who had remained with him during all that time said that he seemed to have grown much older."

"Would have been no marvel had he broken under the burden he had carried, athletic soldier and hardened campaigner though he was. This is the seventh year that he has commanded the army, and that he has obeyed the Congress;

and simple and yet so proud and self-contained, revealing powers, but somehow not revealing himself.

It must have been at times to those who followed him and pondered what they saw that he had caught from Nature her own manner while he took his breathing space and his preparation as a man amidst the forests of a wild frontier, that his character spoke in what he did and without self-consciousness, that he had no moods but those of action.

A MAN WITHOUT REPOSE.
Nor did men know him for what he really was until the war was over. His own officers then found they had something more to learn of the man they had fought under for six years—and those six, all of them, years such as lay bare the characters of men.

What remained to be done during the two trying, anxious years 1782 and 1783 seemed as if intended for a supreme and final test of the qualities of the man whose genius and character had made the Revolution possible. "At the end of a long civil war," said the Marquis de Chastellux, with a noble pride for his friend, "he had nothing with which he could reproach himself; but it was these last years which were to crown this perfect praise with its full meaning."

TO-MORROW—WASHINGTON REFUSES TO ACCEPT A CROWN.
Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting Will Be Held Monday.
The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Department of the Potomac, Woman's Relief Corps will be held in G. A. R. Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania Avenue, next Monday evening. National Senior Vice President Isabel Warren Ball will be the honored guest.

The convention appointments follow: Assistant secretary, Marie Hutchins; conductor, Florence E. Hoagland; assistant conductor, Mary V. Pauth; guard, Rosie Jacobs; assistant guard, Margaret Broad; department color bearer, A. Mae Howard; color bearer No. 1, Mary V. Cloninger; color bearer No. 2, Jennie L. Hamilton; color bearer No. 3, Jennie Stretch; color bearer No. 4, Margaret Cret; special platform aid, Emma Harlow; pianist, Augusta Palmer.

STATEMENT—REAL AND NEAR

By FRED C. KELLY.

Atlee W. Pomerene and Theodore E. Burton, the Ohio Senators, have a great rivalry over the question of which one can look the most solemn. Each feels that if he can just surpass his colleague there is nobody to stop him from grabbing out of office shortly, and the Ohio rivals are not fretting themselves about him. While Burton has a big following, yet the Pomerene faction believe that he has the inside track for the solemnity stakes. Just the other day Senator Moses Clapp sat talking to Pomerene about some weighty subject, and all of a sudden it seemed to dawn upon him that he had never seen so serious a face as "Pomerene," what makes you look so solemn all the time? he asked. "After I had gone to bed one night, I got to wondering if you feel as solemn as you look? If so, my heart help you!"

Pomerene laughed, for the moment did not look solemn at all.

One tribute that Pomerene has received has been his appointment to officiate at more Congressional funerals than any other Senator during the last few months. The theory has been that he would give the final, culminating touch of solemnity.

Ever since bayonets came back into style, Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, assistant ordnance chief of the United States Army, has been up against a perplexing problem.

You know, for a long time bayonets were entirely out of vogue, along with big sleeves for women and polka-dot socks. All the newest things shown in Paris were without the stickers on the end.

Then the Jap-Russian war happened and bayonets proved such a handy feature in that struggle that they were brought back into fashion. Meanwhile, though, United States soldiers had got out of practice in bayoneting. They could neither jab nor dodge the things with the facility that a man should possess if he is going to engage in such rough sports. So it was deemed necessary now for a few years to try to get up some good method of holding bayonet practice.

This is much more difficult than one might imagine. A young soldier, who has been taught in the past to jab about the jaw with a good sharp bayonet for a few hours is likely to lose interest in his army work. If a young officer has social engagements in the evening, after a worthy adversary has tried with fair success to pull out his eardrum, using a bayonet, nut-pick fashion, the officer will appear morose and taciturn, and his hostess will think him stupid.

Col. Thompson conceived the idea of tying a boxing glove on the end of a wooden arm, and letting the soldiers learn to parry the thrusts of such rudimentary attacks. That idea was soon all right, but the soldiers had a tendency to make the rehearsals rough and violent, and a great joke to be the boxing-glove-buffet which they were given against an "adversary's" under-jaw, and the practice hours tended to disconcert the more timid young soldiers with their lot.

Another plan Col. Thompson suggested was the use of a beef carcass, suspended from a beam, in place of a human opponent. The object of the game was to see how deep one could stick the bayonet in the carcass, imagining, of course, all the while that it wasn't a dead cow at all, but a member of the infantry of some foreign power. This proved much pleasanter than some of the other methods, but it did not afford the kind of practice needed, for it was easy to get a little or no skill in dodging a well-aimed jab.

There matters stood, Col. Thompson was away nights and weekends to provide real bayonet practice, frustrated by the horror of war. But he got to in the morning no nearer a solution than when he went to bed.

Senator Bryan of Florida has two footstools—tennis for outdoors and billiards for the closed season. He keeps a billiard table right in his home, and plays there when he has time. It is considered much more dignified for a Senator to play billiards right in the privacy of his home than to be seen hanging about a downtown billiard and pool parlor, where college boys can sit around the walls smoking cigarettes and making fun of his shots. He has a man, Senator Bryan, who often acts as a guest at his home for dinner, and after a meal is over he will tug at the guest's sleeve mysteriously and call him off to another room as if about to borrow something. That is, he merely takes him to the billiard room, where he sits and proceeds to chuck up a ball. Bryan is a quiet man, and can play billiards by the hour without saying a word.

Leander Stillewell, Deputy Pension Commissioner, takes a great pride in the fact that he has always worn shabbier clothes than his job demanded. Even when he used to judge suits in Kansas, it was not infrequently for strangers to look at him and wonder why somebody didn't try to get him a job.

He himself tells of the time he got on a train out in Kansas and offered his pass to a new conductor. The conductor said nothing, but went forward and talked over with the brakeman the advisability of stopping the train and throwing off the "tramp" who was riding on a judge's pass.

The fact that the brakeman happened to know Stillewell by sight was all that saved him.

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DRY DOCK IS DAMAGED.
Considerable Loss Feared on Pearl Harbor Construction.

A serious accident to the naval dry dock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was reported to the Navy Department yesterday afternoon by Rear Admiral W. C. Cowley, commandant of the naval station at that place. The details of the accident and the extent of the damage are not yet known at the department, but it is feared that considerable loss will result.

According to Admiral Cowley's report, during the pumping out of the dry dock water pressure from outside the walls of the dock forced up the bottom of the second section, causing the rising of this section resulted in the sinking of the two adjoining sections, one and three. The fourth and fifth sections were not disturbed.

The dock at Pearl Harbor is to be one of the finest naval dry docks in the world. The fact that the bottom on which the dock rests is of coral structure has been the chief cause of engineering difficulties.

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